

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.50; One Month, 50c. No subscriptions taken for less than one month.

The Way to Stop the War.

A part of the North will never at the word, compromise. Their enemies will be re-echoed by the fanatic South—no compromise! But both sides had well as put their minds to the necessity that is coming—compromise is the word. All governments, especially all free governments, are based on compromise, and this difficulty must be compromised. It can't be fought out. It is not worth while for the North to cry out no compromise with rebels. The rebels will reply, with just as much ferocity, no compromise with Abolitionists. Let these rebels and Abolitionists rail at each other, and fight if they choose; the more of them sent to heaven the better. They do nothing but evil in this world, and, perhaps, they will be troublesome in the next. At all events, we are tired of them here, and will be glad to be rid of them. No compromise means war, until one or the other can impose its own terms on the other, and we shall never see the end of such a war.

As long as Southern men remained at their post, they had ample means of self-protection. Upon the slavery question, the South got all she ever insisted on, except the last trumped up issue, that Congress would protect slavery in a Territory where the people didn't want it; and on this point all the protection needed is granted. According to the interpretation of the Supreme Court, Congress can't abolish slavery in a Territory; and, in fact, by the late territorial bill, prohibition is given up as an obsolete idea, and all property is alike protected, no vested rights to be interfered with.

Why not put in the Constitution guarantee that this policy shall be permanent? Why not fix in the Constitution what seems now to be fixed in practice? On the subject of fugitive slaves, the law has done all that law can do; but as its execution will ever be unpalatable in some localities, the proposition to pay damages to the owners of slaves who are rescued by mob law, is not unreasonable, and ought to be accepted. This, together with the amendment now before the country, prohibiting Congress forever from interfering with slavery in the States, would allay all reasonable, and overcome unreasonable, apprehensions in the South. The Union sentiment in the South would do the rest.

These concessions, frankly made, will be worth a hundred armies. It is idle to think of settling this matter by mere force. Humiliation will never be endured by white men in this country. It may be said, even by conservative men North, that all apprehensions are unreasonable; that there is no design of interfering with the rights of States. All men are not philosophers or statesmen, and even if they were, they are not free from apprehensions on this subject; and the fact that such apprehensions exist, is due to the language and conduct of a part of the North. With them, this is a war on slavery, and its motive is hatred of the South. They don't really intend to save the Government as it was, or as it is possible to save it. They prefer Disunion to the existence of slavery in the Union. Their language and speeches are published all over the South, and used to excite the worst apprehensions.

We assure the Union men North, who desire to save the Government, here is the course. Armies are a necessity just now; for the leaders of this criminal movement in the South belong to the political school of no compromise. Whip them; but compromise with the masses who have no interest in this war. The people North and South have no interest in carrying this war beyond mere defense. Let the majority in Congress propose a compromise, and do it with good grace, which will show that it is honestly intended. Let this be done without regard to these armies mustered in Virginia, under the pretense of fighting for independence, when it is only fighting that Davis, Cobb, Toombs & Co. may hold office and power; and then look at the following, section IV, art. 1st, of the Federal Constitution:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may, at any time, make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Let Congress district every State, and fix the times and places, and provide the means for electing members of Congress. Western Virginia and East Tennessee will respond at once, and other districts in the South. The whole Southern Confederacy will soon be disintegrated, and no subjugation in the case. We shall thus precipitate the Cotton States out of a revolution.

This last means will not be sufficient without a compromise. The people South must be relieved from this notion of subjugation. They will never be compelled to do what they ever desire to do. They will resist to the last man, woman and child. This is now the lever by which the revolutionists move their States and keep down opposition. Let the people see that they come back by their own free will and on honorable terms and they will come. The people South love the Great Republic; it is a slander upon their taste and judgment to assert that they do not. Give them but a chance, and this glorious Union will be preserved; and in no part of the country will the event be hailed with more heartfelt exultation than in the South. Let's have all the gunpowder left, to burn on every hill top, in celebration of the great achievement.

Here is more news from the seat of war, from a Southern source. We find the following, under the telegraphic head, in the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation, of the 20th inst. See what startling and important news they get away down there: Mobile, July 19.—A merchant of this city telegraphs from Lebanon, Ky., saying that a gentleman on the train with him, who left St. Louis last night, says Gen. Lyon and all his command have been taken by the Missourians at Booneville.

It is also reported that there has been a fight at Harper's Ferry, and the Federalists completely routed. The Federal loss

It is reported that the Hon. A. H. Stephens is dead. He accepted the office of Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and was about the statesman comported with the concern. He knew that the movement was all wrong; but yielded to what he thought was the necessity of his State. This was a grave error, which, we regret, must ever rest on his memory; but it is human to err; and now that his work is done, we can read his calm declarations, showing the folly and wickedness of the movement to which he weakly yielded at last. It was the fault of Stephens that he surrendered his better judgment to inferior men. If his will had been equal to his intellect, he would have saved his State from the clutches of demagogues. His weakness, we may, perhaps, set down to feeble health, for he was all his life an invalid, rather than to a want of principle.

CLOTHED WITH A LITTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY.—We cannot recall the name of that desperate old Dutchman, of New Amsterdam, who in a fever of military enthusiasm did recklessly and ruthlessly cut up and destroy many devoted patriots, under the impression that they were soldiers, and did also establish military discipline among the sunflowers, but some of the acts of the State Guard are as absurd and amusing. They tried Capt. D. C. Stone, of the Louisville Battery, the other day by Court Martial, upon the charge that he refused to report for duty at Maldrough's Hill. Capt. D. C. Stone had a Battery Company, which very summarily dissolved itself when it found the disunion tendency of the State organization, and the Captain declared them disbanded. After this followed the Court Martial. The last Legislature passed an act permitting all persons to withdraw from the State Guard whenever they wished, but our disciplinarians are not to be guided by it. We insist upon their carrying out the practice. Try Gov. Magoffin for joining and being a member of the K. G. C. the chief horse in the horse-back exercise of the Sons of Malta, with the rowels of the Knight of the Spur deep in his flanks; a General in the Elampis Vitus; Chief Priest of the I. B. A. E., and P. G. M. of the Doric Cutaneous, all other contrary to the articles of war. Capt. Stone had the right to relieve himself of them when his company broke up, and did so. We suppose, however, that it was all a matter of jest, as we cannot imagine a set of judges who could sit and look one another in the face while reading such a decision, without grinning at the joke.

A gunboat passed down the river yesterday, it is said, made out of the old steamer Tyler, at Cincinnati, the first boat that was fired at by the Secessionists. With slight experience of the manner in which they build boats about Cincinnati, we recommend the Administration to line the hulls twenty feet with plated iron, and put leaden keels on them to the depth of a thousand feet, and afterwards to build a cabin in the manner of a fortress upon every foot of good timber in her, and after that is done, take good care that a Louisville, Ky., or New Albany or Jeffersonville, Ind., built boat don't throw her crew like so many kittens. We don't write this with any disposition to find fault with the Government, but to suggest that it is imposed upon flagrantly, and will be, so long as it allows the favoritism for Cincinnati, that never did build a good boat, to sell what we call "chicken hosts" into a service that demands the best hulls and the best steamboats.

The official vote of East Tennessee as published in the Nashville Union and America of the 25th inst., is—for secession, 14,780; against secession, 32,923. The balance of the State was largely for secession, according to the showing of the polls. It is, however, well known that a perfect reign of terror existed in Middle and West Tennessee, and that thousands of Union men were menaced and threatened from the polls.

Greely, of the New York Tribune, is getting more and more irrepressible. The Disunion papers South republish what Greely says; it's the best artillery they have. Greely is falling out with the Administration, and hints strongly that there are traitors in the camp. He belongs to that class North who wish slavery abolished or the Union dissolved.

Robert F. Samuel, Esq., an old resident of Bullitt county, and for many years Clerk of the County Court, died in Shepherdsville on the 23d of June, 1861. He was in the 56th year of his age. He was eminently popular in that county, and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Companies of the Louisville Home Guard desirous of competing for the prize of one hundred dollars, to be awarded at the Fair Grounds, on Thursday, July 4th, 1861, will please send their address to "Secretary, Box 479," when further information will be given.

The Nashville Union and American of yesterday says Hon. Mr. Burnett, Lieutenant Colonel George B. Crittenden, and ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, are in the city.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer calls the Memphis Avalanche a crazy, blathering, secession organ. The Avalanche calls the Enquirer a bigoted fool.

The Abingdon Virginian, of the 21st, says: "We had in Abingdon on Tuesday and Wednesday morning right smart frost, but we have heard of no damage to the gardens."

The Memphis Appeal says the Southern people recognize their dependence on God. They needn't; for God can have no dependence upon them.

Our Southern papers abound with the most marvelous yarns about occurrences up this way. They beat the telegraph.

The Memphis Avalanche sees a striking resemblance between Seward and Robespierre.

DISCHARGED.—McCullough, who shot and killed Alexander, last Thursday, had an examination yesterday before Mayor Maxwell, and was discharged. The evidence showed the act to be, in a measure at least, a case

From Our Southern Exchanges.

THE LOUISIANA ZOUAVES.—We clip from the Southern papers some items in relation to a Zouave company from Louisiana, which seems to bid fair to put to shame Billy Wilson's thief regiment, or the New York Zouaves. This regiment was formed of the scum and refuse of New Orleans. The Montgomery Advertiser speaks of their behavior with censure. It seems their behavior was notoriously bad. We next have them at Atlanta, Georgia. The Confederacy says:

We this morning publish a communication from Mr. Candier, of Decatur, in which he indulges in some strictures upon our city authorities. We admit it into our columns, because his remarks are temperate, and we believe to some extent not undesired. We think our authorities made a mistake in giving heed to the unreasonable and extravagant reports about the bad conduct of our soldiers.

But if these rumors had been true, it was hardly right, we submit, to say a regiment of such unbridled ruffians to a small village, which they could have sacked in fifteen minutes, if they had been so disposed. Here we could have controlled them, no matter what they might have attempted to do. We trust that everything will be carried in the future about what credence they award to rumors—especially such as are so improbable as were those about the Zouaves. We are reliably informed that there is no word of truth in the frightful reports of conduct at Montgomery, which preceded them, and so much exercised our city authorities.

Out of this grew a correspondence between the editor and the Mayor of the city. The next disgraceful conduct we hear of is in Richmond. The Enquirer says:

THE ZOUAVES.—The battalion of Zouaves from New Orleans, which arrived here on Friday from Pensacola, marched from their quarters, at Glazebrook's warehouse, on Saturday afternoon, to the camping ground near Howard's Grove. Having been deprived of recent spirits during their service at Pensacola, some of the Zouaves, on arriving here, indulged in potations to such an extent, that they walked through the streets at a rather unsteady gait, and, very naturally, a few of them became involved in rows. Four of them were before the Mayor, on Saturday, for disturbing the public peace, and were discharged with appropriate admonitions. We heard last evening that one of them had been shot at by a citizen and narrowly escaped perforation, and, on the other hand, that two of them had "a difficulty" with a citizen, in which the latter was stabbed.

THE FUTURE OF GEORGIA.—The cotton trade of America. Information already at hand has settled the question in regard to the export of our yarns to Europe. The blockade of our ports, and the sudden influx which the war has given to manufacturing, prevented the export of our cotton yarns, which is now in active demand at home. But, the foreign market for Southern yarns is open to our successful competition. Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligence.

A POETIC FLIGHT.—Lincoln dares not touch a hair of the head of the editor of the News, who hurls his in his den with every lance of desecrated epithet and accusation.—Mobile Register.

That figure is grand, but how Lincoln avoids touching a hair of his head when the editor hurls him is a capillary contradiction.

HARD UP.—The Mobile Register says: Bills of the Alabama Interior, South Carolina and Georgia Banks cannot be disposed of or used here at any reasonable discount. All our expenditures, which are much augmented by the war times, have to be met in money current here; hence it is impossible for us to furnish our paper for current funds. We must, therefore, request our friends to send us their subscriptions in Mobile bank bills or in gold.

The steamer Niagara presented a beautiful spectacle last night. From her towering masts and rigging innumerable lights of brilliant and gorgeous hues were displayed during the entire evening—beacons, doubtless, to some wandering companion on the deep, as this morning a new and terrible steamer lay close under the guns of Fort Pickens.—Pensacola Correspondent.

We learn from Georgia papers that Col. John B. Lamar, of Bibb county in that State, has subscribed six hundred bales of his growing crop of cotton to the Confederate States Loan.—Montgomery Mail.

COTTON SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Col. F. A. Walker, Esq., of the Alabama, has subscribed three-fourths of his cotton crop, and Col. John D. Watkins one-half of his cotton crop to the Confederate Loan.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

MANSON FOR THE PRESIDENT.—At a meeting of the City Council, Saturday afternoon, a committee was appointed to negotiate with Mr. Lewis D. Mansfield, the purchase of his splendid dwelling, at the southeast corner of Clay and Twelfth streets. When the purchase is effected, the building will be tendered to President Davis, to be occupied by him as a residence, as long as it may suit his convenience to retain it. Mr. Mansfield had previously offered the use of his dwelling, furniture, and servants, for an indefinite period to the President, but as it was urged by many of our influential citizens that the President should emanate from the body politic, the Council took the matter in hand, and adopted the course above mentioned.—Richmond Enquirer.

We hear some things from Virginia, which are not as encouraging as we might desire, still we have no fears of the result in that locality. Some small advantage may have been gained over our forces at some places, but these are matters of small consequence.—Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

And you will hear more of the same kind; but it is not the want of military knowledge or discipline. Your soldiers are fighting in a cause, of which, at heart, they disapprove.

Hon. John G. Shorter, of Barbour, Robert Jensen, of Tusculum, John C. Moore, of Florence, and John A. Winston, of Mobile, are favorably named by their friends as suitable candidates for the gubernatorial office at the next election.—Mobile Register.

Spain is already making arrangements at Havana, to make that city a Central Depot for the storage in Bond of Foreign goods. Shipping intelligence from abroad shows that Spain is providing the necessary naval means for protecting this trade. A ship clearing from Europe for "Havana or market" will land its cargo at the South, or Seward will know the reason why.—Southern (Atlanta, Ga.) Confederacy.

Let everybody go raising chickens. Forgive the pleasure of eating eggs for a while, and raise more chickens. It won't cost much, and most every family can raise enough for their own use. We are very fond of either stewed, fried, or baked fowls, and eggs are always in demand. At times when a family is not prepared to send to market for a beefsteak it comes exceedingly convenient to go into the yard and kill a chicken.—Vicksburg Citizen.

DEATH IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.—The Milledgeville Recorder says there has been no rain in that quarter for the last five weeks, and crops are suffering severely from the drought. It fears that refreshing showers have visited other portions of the State, much to the improvement of the crops.

A NEW COURSE OF COMMERCE.—Among the arrivals yesterday, by the Central Railroad, was a car load of West India plantations. Where they landed is another question.—Savannah Border.

THE ARKANSAS BORDER.—We learn that

yesterday (for the information of the Governor) stating that 2,000 Federal troops, composed of Dutch and "sluggers," were about to take Bloomfield, (near the border.) The citizens of Chalk Bluff call upon the Governor to repel the invaders.

This is another beautiful item, equalled only by the rich dispatch from Memphis to New Orleans, giving an account of the capture of Gen. Lyon and 1,000 Federal troops in Missouri, and further information that the Secessionists of St. Louis, on the night of June 19th inst., were going to drive all "the Dutch" into the Mississippi river.

Col. Hardee, "of the military tactics notoriety," was in Memphis, Tenn., last Saturday.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, of the 15th inst., has the following: Gen. Beauregard having, on last Sunday, made a requisition on the people of Orange county for forty wagon loads of provisions, the requisition was complied with Monday by sending him sixty wagons heavily laden with provisions, provender, and other articles needed by the army.

Rumors have been rife for several days for a large number of Federal troops, and the evacuation of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the Southern troops and their march into Virginia. At this distance from the seat of war, such a move seems most suicidal, and is calculated to have a greater effect upon both the Southern and Northern armies, than the evacuation of Alexandria, causing mistrust to one and rejoicing in the other. This point has been made almost impregnable by nature, and our brave soldiers have been laboring for weeks to add still more to its security, and no more fitting point could possibly be chosen for a decisive battle than this. It were far better to be driven out of the fastnesses of Harper's Ferry than to surrender without a blow. The time has come when care must be an aggressive warfare, and the troops at Harper's Ferry had vacated it to move northward than to hear confirmation of their withdrawal.—Charlotte (S. C.) News.

A writer in the New Orleans Delta remarks, we think with truth, that General Scott's combinations are slow and cautious, and so long as his antagonists leave him the "move" the game will be in Scott's hands. To disconcert him his antagonists must have the move or take it, so as to break the unity of his plans. This, no doubt the Confederate Generals understand.—Charlotte News.

NO MORE APPOINTMENTS TO THE REGULAR ARMY IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The Richmond Enquirer says:

Though it has been announced that appointments from civil life, in the regular army, have been suspended, and although some have actually been made for some time past, yet we learn that applications still continue to arrive. No doubt most of them might be classed as exceptional cases, having special claims for consideration; but we are informed that the cases of this sort are so numerous that they would supply officers for an army of 200,000 men. We are, therefore, authorized to say that none of them are appointed. The only recent cases of appointment in the Confederate army are resigned officers of the Confederate army of the late United States.

THE RESTRICTIONS UPON THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says:

Many of our contemporaries are entering just complaint about the restriction placed by Government upon the transmission of army news by telegraph. A Montgomery contemporary (the Advertiser) temperately but sensibly remarks that the husbands, sons and brothers of thousands of families in the South are in the service of their country, in close proximity to the enemy, and of course there is the most intense anxiety among the members of those families to learn everything possible in relation to the soldier. There is, to be sure, a proper regard to be observed. It would not be proper to make public the movements of the army, but there are incidents transpiring every day, the narration of which could, it appears to us, do the cause of the Confederate States no possible harm, while it would be of intense interest to tens of thousands of readers in the South.

Congressional Election.

FIRST DISTRICT.			
Hickman	1000	1000	1000
Fulton	1000	1000	1000
Barlow	1000	1000	1000
Ortendon	1000	1000	1000
Callaway	1000	1000	1000
Graves	1000	1000	1000
Marshall	1000	1000	1000
Harrison	1000	1000	1000
Levinson	1000	1000	1000

SECOND DISTRICT.			
Christian	1000	1000	1000
Brown	1000	1000	1000
Davies	1000	1000	1000
McLean	1000	1000	1000
Hancock	1000	1000	1000
McIntosh	1000	1000	1000
Strayhorn	1000	1000	1000

THIRD DISTRICT.			
Logan	1000	1000	1000
Simmons	1000	1000	1000
Hart	1000	1000	1000
Allen	1000	1000	1000
Edmondson	1000	1000	1000
Warren	1000	1000	1000

FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Combs	1000	1000	1000
Ward	1000	1000	1000
Cheney	1000	1000	1000
Pickens	1000	1000	1000
Lincoln	1000	1000	1000
Beck	1000	1000	1000
Taylor	1000	1000	1000
Adair	1000	1000	1000
Cowley	1000	1000	1000

FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Moore	1000	1000	1000
Hardin	1000	1000	1000
Ballitt	1000	1000	1000
Marion	1000	1000	1000
McIntosh	1000	1000	1000
Nelson	1000	1000	1000
Anderson	1000	1000	1000
Warren	1000	1000	1000

SIXTH DISTRICT.			
Brantlett	1000	1000	1000
Edell	1000	1000	1000
Reynolds	1000	1000	1000
Flory	1000	1000	1000
Hartman	1000	1000	1000
Johnson	1000	1000	1000
Leavelle	1000	1000	1000
McIntosh	1000	1000	1000
Permy	1000	1000	1000
Rockwell	1000	1000	1000
Whitely	1000	1000	1000

SEVENTH DISTRICT.			
Johnson	1000	1000	1000
Stellar	1000	1000	1000
McIntosh	1000	1000	1000
Henry	1000	1000	1000

EIGHTH DISTRICT.			
Payette	1000	1000	1000
Johnson	1000	1000	1000
Woodward	1000	1000	1000
Nichols	1000	1000	1000
Beck	1000	1000	1000
Scott	1000	1000	1000

NINTH DISTRICT.			
Mason	1000	1000	1000
Lawrence	1000	1000	1000
Low	1000	1000	1000
Montgomery	1000	1000	1000
Beck	1000	1000	1000
Lawrence	1000	1000	1000
Morgan	1000	1000	1000

TENTH DISTRICT.			
Bracken	1000	1000	1000
Campbell	1000	1000	1000
Grady	1000	1000	1000
Grady	1000	1000	1000
Prediction	1000	1000	1000
Lawrence	1000	1000	1000

Telegraphic News.

Death of Alex. H. Stephens.

Fears of a Negro Insurrection in Maryland.

TWO PROPOSITIONS FROM THE SOUTHERNERS FOR PEACE.

W. D. Gallagher Appointed Collector at New Orleans.

CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENT AGAINST MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

More Stories about the Intention to take Washington.

WILSON'S ZOUAVES GONE TO CHARLESTON.

Guerrillas to be Shot—Other Prisoners to be Tried by Jury for Treason.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Special to the New York Times.—An extraordinary meeting of the lower part of the Potomac of a rising of the slaves, and a general stagnation of trade was manifested.

F. A. Aiken, of this district, formerly of the Quarantine Department, has proposed to the War Department to raise a regiment of Northern Democrats for active service during the war, and thus testify their appreciation of Mr. Lincoln's efforts to maintain the Government.

Charles H. Foster announces himself as an unconditional Union man, from the First District of North Carolina. In a hand bill dated at Murfreesboro, he notifies the people of the district that by a law of North Carolina, the first Thursday in August is the day for the election of Representatives in Congress, and on that day he invites the electors to give him their suffrages, and their ballots without fear or intimidation.

I have to-day an explanation of the reason why the rebels report to such tricks as when they captured the Captain of a Connecticut regiment, on Saturday last, and why they pick off the pickets and capture every man they can reach. They are gathering all such prisoners and holding them as hostages for the personal safety of the pirates. They intend to hang an equal number of prisoners of war, and thus retaliate upon loyal men the punishment inflicted by us upon buccaners.

Special to the Tribune.—The rebels have made two propositions of peace to the Administration. One contemplates the complete recognition of the Southern Confederacy, with a treaty of commerce and a subsidy of \$5,000,000 for giving us protection against foreign and domestic enemies. The other, which is still under consideration, consists of a suspension of hostilities, a laying down of arms, and the extension of the line of 36° 30' to the Pacific.

Perhaps censorious people may see some immediate connection between these facts, and the supposition of both armies on the other side of the Potomac, and the indignation manifested towards the rapid energy of General Lyon and Col. Blair in Missouri. It is possible that the two Houses of Congress will be so impotent as to inquire into the history of tampering with traitors and rebels.

Wm. D. Gallagher, of Ky., confidential clerk of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, and leaves Washington for Cairo to-morrow. He will accompany our army on its progress down the Mississippi, and there can be no doubt that this appointment and departure for this point indicated an advance at the earliest practicable moment upon Memphis. This will not be for some weeks, but will move southward with the flag, restoring the commercial relations of the Union and sealing up all lines of transportation for the rebels.

It may not be generally known that the collection district of New Orleans embraces the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio, including their tributaries, and reaching as far east as Pittsburgh. The so-called Collector of Louisiana and other towns within the district are only surveyors, agents of the New Orleans Collector.

It is undoubtedly true that letters and provisions are constantly going by night from Maryland to Virginia, even under the noses of the Federal troops. Slaves belonging to a Fairfax county rebel offered their services to the Second Michigan Regiment. They were accepted.

The apparent discrepancy in the reports from Fairfax Court-house is explained by intelligence received from the rebels. The force there is not posted in the village, but near it. A gentleman just arrived, having been detained at Manassas while, says the troops there are in a perfect frenzy of excitement, and that they are being conveyed freely of the mediocrity of the Washington, asserting triumphantly that they would be in Washington before Saturday night. He was told that the rebel force consisted of 20,000 at Manassas and Fairfax, and 20,000 on the line of the Potomac.

The Herald's special correspondence says offensive movements on the part of the Government will doubtless be deferred some time, owing to a change of programme by the rebel chiefs. The grand assault upon Washington, about which they blattered, appears to be abandoned on account of its involving their certain defeat. They now propose to not entirely on the defensive; but, although they are concentrating their forces in this neighborhood, it







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## TRANSPORTATION.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE  
—AND—  
Memphis and Louisville  
  
RAILROAD LINE  
Completion of the Memphis, Clark

ville and Louisville Railroad, forming a Direct all-rail Line from Lou

**COMMENCING APRIL 14, 1861, TRAINS**  
**WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:**

<b>I HAVE LOUISVILLE.....</b>	<b>1200 NOON.</b>	<b>1200 NIGH</b>
<b>LI ARRIVE AT CAVE CITY.....</b>	<b>3:55 P. M.</b>	<b>3:52 A. M.</b>
<b>Arrive at Bowling Green.....</b>	<b>5:30 P. M.</b>	<b>5:30 A. M.</b>
<b>Arrive at Nashville.....</b>	<b>9:03 P. M.</b>	<b>9:20 A. M.</b>
<b>Arrive at Clarksville.....</b>	<b>9:50 P. M.</b>	<b>9:40 A. M.</b>
<b>Arrive at Huntsville.....</b>	<b>4:30 A. M.</b>	<b>4:30 P. M.</b>

7:00 A. M. Train from Louisville to Memphis, 21 hours.  
**CONNECTING AT HUMBOLDT FOR NEW ORLEANS.**  
 Leave Humboldt..... 4:35 A. M. 4:35 P.  
 Arrive at Jackson, Tenn..... 8:15 A. M. 8:15 P.  
 Leave Jackson, Tenn..... 7:15 A. M. 7:15 P.  
 Arrive at New Orleans..... 7:15 A. M. 8:15 P.  
 Time, Louisville to New Orleans, 42½ hours.

**FOR BARDOWN, LEBANON AND ELIZABETH.**  
 Leave Louisville..... 7:00 A. M. 4:50 P.  
 Arrive at Bardown..... 7:30 P.  
 Arrive at Lebanon..... 7:30 P.  
 Arrive at Lebanon..... 11:30 A. M. 8:15 P.  
 The 7:00 A. M. Train from Louisville connects at Lebanon with stages for Springfield, Danville and points in the interior of Kentucky.

**RETURNING:**  
 Leave Lebanon..... 5:40 A. M. 1:00 P.

Louisville to Cincinnati ..... 6:50 A. M.  
 George B. Cline ..... 6:50 A. M.  
 Arrive at Louisville ..... 9:00 A. M. 5:70 P. M.  
 Trains from Memphis and Nashville arrive at Louisville  
 12:00 noon and 12:30 P. M.  
 The 12:00 noon Train from Louisville will run daily  
 The 12:30 night Train will leave Louisville on Sunday  
 nights, but not on Saturday night.  
 Proceed Through Tickets at the Depot, corner  
 Ninth and Broadway, and at No. 70 Fourth street, oppo-  
 site National Hotel.  
 apl:ot  
 JOHN H. ANDERSON, Sup't

**LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AN  
 LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT**

RAILROADS

**0<sup>TH</sup> AND LEAVE MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1908.**

Trains will leave Lawrence daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

**FIRST TRAIN—6:00 A. M., stopping at all stations en route except Fairburn daily (Sundays excepted). Leave Lawrence for Newburg, connecting at Newburg with train for Newcastles; for Frankfort for Lawrenceburg; Harrodsburg for Lexington; for Louisville for Paris; for Madison for Georgetown; and at Lexington via Paducah and Evansville for Nashville, Chattanooga, Lancaster, Port Jervis, New York, Richmond, Salt Spring and all intermediate towns.**

**SECOND TRAIN—8:30 P. M., stopping at all Stations en route except Fairburn daily (Sundays excepted). Stop at Newburg, Harrodsburg, Point, Race Course, Lexington, Newburg, connecting by stage at Newburg for Newcastles; and at Lexington for Louisville.**

**THIRD TRAIN—ADAMSVILLE.—Leaves at 5:30 P. M., stopping at all Stations; and returning, will leave Adamsville at 7:30 P. M.**

Trains arrive in Louisville as follows: First train  
10:40 A. M. Second train at 6:20 P. M.; Lorraine accom-  
modation at 8:40 P. M.  
Passenger trains leave Louisville daily (Sundays except-  
ed) at 5:30 A. M., arriving in Lexington at 6:30 P. M.  
Freights received, and dispatched from 7:30 A. M. to  
P. M.  
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Gray-  
sonburg, Somerset, Versailles, Georgetown, and all other  
points; the information can be had at the Depot in Lexington  
owned of Jefferson and Brook street.

**SAMUEL GILL,**  
Gen'l Supt. L. & N. and C. & O. R. R. L.

**JEFFERSONVILLE ROAD!**

**Change of Time.**  
**TRAINS WILL LEAVE JEFFERSONVILLE ON**  
 as follows:  
**6:30 A. M., 9:30 P. M., AND 1:30 P. M.**  
 6:30 A. M.—**ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS**—  
 Connects at Seymour for Vincennes, Louisville, San-  
 doval, Cairo, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and all points  
 westward; and at Louisville, for Cincinnati, Bal-  
 timore, and Northeast, and for Cincinnati, Bal-  
 timore with local trains for all points in Southern  
 Ohio.  
**9:30 P. M.—LIGHTNING EXPRESS EAST**—Daily (Sun-  
 day excepted), connecting at Seymour with trains  
 for the Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and  
 Columbus, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cin-  
 cinnati, and Eastern City, and at Louisville, Bal-  
 timore, and Northeast, and at Indianapolis  
 with Bellefonte and all points westward.

[illegible]

**LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND  
CHICAGO RAILROAD,**  
**FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT,  
AND  
All Points West and Northwest.**  
*The Great Western and Northwestern Short-Line Route*  
**1860. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1861.**  
*Free Daily Trains to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago.*  
**ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1860,**  
Passenger Trains will leave New Albany (opposite  
Pennsylvania) as follows:  
To St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit, via

10:15 P. M. Through Accommodation, daily (except Sunday)  
 10:15 P. M. Through Accommodation, daily (except Sunday)  
 10:15 P. M. Night Express for St. Louis, Cairo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.  
 10:15 P. M. Train daily (except Sunday) for St. Louis—at 10:15 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.  
 Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Cairo—at 10:15 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.  
 Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Memphis—at 10:15 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.  
 Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for New Orleans—at 10:15 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.  
 Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Chicago—at 10:15 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.  
 Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Detroit—at 10:15 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.  
 Two Trains daily (except Sundays) for Jefferson City, St. Joseph, Hannibal, Quincy, etc.

St. Louis, Des Moines, Jacksonville, Peoria, Burlington, Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit and Northwest.  
One Train on Sunday.  
Time to St. Louis, 19 1/2 hours; to Jefferson City, St. Paul, 24 hours; to Chicago, 28 hours; to Detroit, 35 hours; to Peoria, 38 hours.  
Only one chance of cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago.  
Passage checked through, and all transfer free.  
Trains leave St. Louis at 6:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M., arriving at Mitchell with Trains South, and connecting in Louisville.  
All A. M. trains connect closely with all Passenger Trains to Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, and wait indefinitely for the Mississippi River and Missouri River boats to arrive at Passengers' Reliable connections at Mitchell.  
Trains from St. Louis or Cincinnati.  
Trains leave St. Louis, Chicago and Peoria to and from any part of the city and the east, Peoria or Chicago.  
Trains through Peoria connect closely at Greenfield with the Chicago and North Western.

1906 Atlantic St., Louis, and east for Indianapolis  
 1. Leave via the Toledo and Western Railway, at  
 2. via Southern Railway, to the Michigan St. At  
 3. Railroad for Toledo and intermediate stations, 4. via at  
 5. Michigan City with the Michigan Central Railroad at  
 6. Toledo, 7. via the Toledo and Western Railway, 8. via  
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